Historically, cognitive impairment was considered an artifact of patients’ symptoms, attention, or motivation problems, and as such, was an underappreciated feature of schizophrenia. However, recent research has shown cognitive impairment to be a feature of schizophrenia, independent of delusions and hallucinations, that is stable throughout the course of the disease in a majority of patients. Cognitive impairment in bipolar disorder is also becoming an increasingly studied phenomenon with documented demonstration of neuropsychologic impairment in some patients. Recollection memory, attention, and visual information processing may be particularly impaired in patients with bipolar illness. Additionally, cognitive impairment appears to worsen with illness progression, and may have a significant impact on function; when present, it may account in part for the poor judgment and decision making that afflicts some patients with bipolar disorder.

In this virtual forum, two neuropsychologists, Katherine Burdick, PhD and Philip D. Harvey, PhD will discuss the history, presentation, and clinical impact of cognitive impairment for both patients with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. They will also discuss the categorical diagnostic overlap and within disorder heterogeneity cognitive impairment, as well as the relationship of each with social function.

Featuring:

**Philip D. Harvey, PhD**
Philip D. Harvey, PhD is the Leonard M. Miller Professor of Psychiatry and Director of the Division of Psychology at the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine and a VA Senior Health Scientist. He was formerly a Professor of Psychiatry at Emory University School of Medicine and Mt. Sinai School of Medicine.

**Katherine Burdick, PhD**
Dr. Katherine E. Burdick is a Professor of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, Director of the Psychosis Research Program (PRISM: Psychosis Research Integrating Science and Medicine), and Chief of Neurocognitive Research at The Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai (ISMMS). She has expertise in clinical and neurocognitive assessment across a range of patients with psychotic disorders, including schizophrenia and bipolar disorder.

**Additional Resources on PsychU:**
- A Longitudinal Examination Of The Moderating Effects Of Symptoms On The Relationship Between Functional Competence & Real World Functional Performance In Schizophrenia
- Exploratory Analysis Of Social Cognition & Neurocognition In Individuals At Clinical High Risk For Psychosis
- Social Cognition As A Mediator Between Neurocognition & Functional Outcome In Individuals At Clinical High Risk For Psychosis